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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

An American standard for tetanus antitoxin—Sterilization of sewage filter-effluent. From the proceedings of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. J. Rosenau, Director of the Hygienic Laboratory, was detailed to attend the meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists, held at New York December 27 and 28, 1906. He reports as follows:

This meeting of the society was of special interest to the Service on account of the action taken upon the question of standardizing tetanus antitoxin. There are five or six preparations of tetanus antitoxin at present upon the American market. Each one of these serums is standardized in accordance with a different method. In view of the great value of tetanus antitoxin as a prophylactic and the increasing use of it for this purpose, it is of considerable importance to establish a uniform system of measurement. This task naturally falls upon the Hygienic Laboratory of the Service, in accordance with the law approved July 1, 1902. Work upon this subject has been going on in the Hygienic Laboratory for the last two years. The crux of the problem lies in obtaining a stable tetanus toxin. This having been accomplished, a satisfactory official standard is now made possible.

The paper upon "The stability of tetanus toxin," read by the writer at the meeting, shows that a precipitated tetanus poison preserved under conditions of absolute dryness in vacuum, and in the cold and dark, retains its strength for at least 8 months. This precipitated toxin, exposed to the sunlight, moisture, and body temperature, loses its strength very slowly; so that it may be depended upon for several weeks when preserved under conditions less exacting than those under which it can be kept in the Hygienic Laboratory. Some of this toxin had been sent to other laboratories to determine whether it would stand the practical test of transportation, and it was found that it fully satisfied the demands of a Government standard.

Based largely upon this work, the committee on the standardization of serums of the Society of American Bacteriologists made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

That tetanus antitoxin be standardized by the tetanus toxin furnished by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. The unit is 10 times the least amount of serum necessary to save the life of a 350-gram guinea pig for 96 hours against the official test dose of the standard toxin. The test dose is 100 minimal lethal doses of a precipitated toxin preserved under special conditions at the Hygienic Laboratory of the

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. It was decided that the minimal immunizing dose for a case of possible infection through a wound should be 3,000 of such units. It was decided that after April 1 the new unit should be adopted by all producers of tetanus antitoxin.

J. J. KINYOUN, *Chairman.*

THEOBALD SMITH.

HERBERT D. PEASE.

E. M. HOUGHTON.

JOSEPH MCFARLAND.

M. J. ROSENAU.

WILLIAM H. PARK, *Secretary.*

A paper read upon "The sterilization of sewage filter-effluent," by E. B. Phelps, sanitary research laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, deserves special attention on account of its importance to the public health. Mr. Phelps had little to say concerning the disposal of sewage by the method of farming and irrigation because favorable conditions for this method, which is generally admitted the best, do not obtain commonly in the vicinity of American cities. He did not discuss the method of sewage purification by sand filtration on account of its slowness and expense. He also reported the failure of the sprinkling or contact method to remove the pathogenic forms of bacteria. Mr. Phelps found that the addition of bleaching powder in the proportion of 1 part of available chlorine to 1,000,000 of sewage, costing about \$1.08 per 1,000,000 gallons, was a thoroughly reliable method; he thought less of the use of copper sulphate, although he found it to be fairly effective in 2 parts per 1,000,000 of sewage.

Report from South Atlantic Quarantine, Ga.—Death from beriberi among crew of bark Medbor.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Brinkley, in temporary charge, reports, January 7, as follows:

A death from beriberi occurred on January 4 in the person of a seaman from the Norwegian bark *Medbor*.

The remaining 13 members of the crew, 7 of whom are suffering from beriberi, are still at this station. One patient is unable to walk.

On January 14 the Bureau authorized the release of the bark *Medbor* and crew, directing the officer in charge to notify the health officer at the port of destination, in advance, of the vessel's departure.

The *Medbor* was reported arrived at Cumberland Sound Quarantine, Fla., December 30, with beriberi on board. The vessel proceeded to South Atlantic Quarantine, Ga., arriving January 3 with 8 cases of beriberi among the crew. (See Public Health Reports, Jan. 11, 1906, p. 21.)

Report from Vanceboro, Me.—Smallpox on Canadian border—Train inspection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Young reports, January 7, as follows:

Week ended January 5, 1907. Inspected 18 passenger trains carrying about 1,150 passengers. Thirty passengers vaccinated. Official certificates of vaccination and non exposure to infection accepted in the case of 43 who came from the infected districts in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Smallpox has developed in Wallace and Parrsboro, Nova Scotia. The infected towns in Nova Scotia are Amherst, Joggins, Oxford, Oxford

Junction, Advocate Harbor, Wallace, Truro, Springhill, Springhill Junction and Parrsboro, and the vicinity of the Shulee lumber camps. In New Brunswick the disease is generally diffused over Kent County.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MOBILITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

ARKANSAS—*Fort Smith*.—Estimated population, 23,000. Reports from May 18, 1906, to December 29, 1906, shows as follows: Total number of deaths, 161, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, and 19 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 39, smallpox 2, and tuberculosis 1.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 95,000. Health department reports as follows: Total number of deaths, 130 (17 nonresidents), including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, diphtheria 2, and 12 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Enteric fever 8, diphtheria 57, measles 19, scarlet fever 15, tuberculosis 3.

Stamford.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, measles 37, and scarlet fever 2.

FLORIDA.—Reports to the State board of health for the two weeks ended January 5, 1907, show as follows: Diphtheria—Duval County (*Jacksonville*), 2 cases; Hillsboro County (*Tampa*), 1 case; Escambia County (*Pensacola*), 1 case. Enteric fever—Alachua County (*Alachua*), 1 case; Duval County (*Jacksonville*), 1 case; Hillsboro County (*St. Petersburg, Plant City, and Tampa*), 6 cases; Leon County (*Tallahassee*), 1 case. Tuberculosis—Duval County (*Jacksonville*), 3 cases; Marion County (*Dunnellon and Ocala*), 2 cases; Volusia County (*Daytona*), 1 case.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 20,764—white 12,244, black 8,520. Total number of deaths 24—white 9, black 15—including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Ottumwa*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 23,000. Health department reports as follows: Total number of deaths, 15 (1 nonresident), including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Smallpox 1, scarlet fever 10, and tuberculosis 4.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 333,000 (245,000 white, 88,000 colored). Total number of deaths, 653 (405 white, 248 colored), including diphtheria 8 (white), enteric fever 8 (7 white, 1 colored), measles 1 (white), whooping cough 2 (white), and 76 from tuberculosis, of which 41 were white and 35 colored. The death rate per 1,000 population per annum for the

month was: Whites, 19.83; colored, 33.82. Total white and colored, 23.53.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 37,550. Total number of deaths, 43, including diphtheria 3, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 12, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 7, tuberculosis 1.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths reported, 19, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of December, 1906. Total number of deaths 45, including 5 from tuberculosis. Contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria, 2 cases; enteric fever, 3 cases; scarlet fever, 3 cases.

Franklin.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths reported, 4. No cases of or deaths from contagious diseases.

NEW YORK.—Month of November, 1906. Estimated population, 8,198,500. Reports to the State department of health show as follows: Total number of deaths, 10,539, corresponding to an annual death rate of 15.4 per 1,000 of the population, includes enteric fever 194, measles 31, scarlet fever 29, whooping cough 46, diphtheria 239, and 1,094 from tuberculosis.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 11,822. Total number of deaths, 17, including 3 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, measles 1, and tuberculosis 3.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of November, 1906. Estimated population, 1,893,810. Reports to State board of health from 75 counties show as follows: Measles in 10 counties, whooping cough in 14 counties, scarlet fever in 8 counties, diphtheria in 34 counties, enteric fever in 40 counties, malarial fever in 10 counties, pernicious malarial fever in 1 county, hemorrhagic malarial fever in 4 counties, and smallpox in 6 counties, viz: Alamance 8, Ashe 10, Guilford 8, Person 1, Wake 40, and Randolph 21 cases.

Reports for the month of November, 1906, from 22 towns having an aggregate population of 197,950—white, 118,600; colored, 79,350—show a total of 283 deaths—white 133, colored 150—including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 14, whooping cough 1, and 40 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Charlotte.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 4, and whooping cough 1.

OHIO—*East Liverpool*.—Month of November, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including diphtheria

2, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 24, and scarlet fever 3. Month of December, 1906. Total number of deaths, 28, including diphtheria 2, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 17, and enteric fever, 1.

Zanesville.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria, 7, enteric fever 5, and scarlet fever, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Dunmore.*—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 17,500. Total number of deaths, 29, including enteric fever 5, and 3 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, enteric fever 47, measles 1, scarlet fever 13, whooping cough 1, and tuberculosis 3.

Higspire.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths reported. Four cases of measles and 2 cases of tuberculosis reported.

New Castle.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 35,500. Total number of deaths, 49, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 36, enteric fever 7, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, and tuberculosis 2.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City.*—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 75,000. Total deaths from all causes, 89, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 4, and 4 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 27, enteric fever 6, measles 1, scarlet fever 8, tuberculosis 2, and smallpox 1.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee.*—Month of November, 1906. Estimated population, 345,000. Total number of deaths, 371, including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 4, and 33 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 87, enteric fever 66, measles 4, scarlet fever 11, smallpox 34, and tuberculosis 36.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1906, to January 18, 1907.

For reports received from June 29, 1906, to December 28, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1906.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Dec. 2-15.....	2	
Total for State.....		2	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 23-29.....	1	
San Francisco.....	Dec. 6-22.....	2	
Total for State.....		3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Delaware:				
Reedy Island Quarantine.....	Dec. 22-27.....	1		On ss. <i>Oswestry</i> from Huelva, Spain.
Total for State		1		
Georgia:				
Augusta.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8....	21		
Total for State		21		
Illinois:				
Abingdon.....	Nov. 10-16.....	1		Imported.
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-29.....	1		
Danville.....	Dec. 21-27.....	1		
Galesburg.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5....	20		
Moline.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 9.....	3		
Sandwich.....	Dec. 1-14.....	1		Present.
Victoria.....	Jan. 1-7.....			
Viola.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 25...	5		
Total for State		32		
Indiana:				
Elkhart.....	Dec. 16-22.....	1		
Indianapolis.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 6....	3	1	
South Bend.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5....	7		
Total for State		11	1	
Iowa:				
Ottumwa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Kansas:				
Butler County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Cheyenne County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6		
Kearny County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Leavenworth County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Montgomery County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	4		
Osborne County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6		
Sedgwick County, Wichita included.	Nov. 1-30.....	6		
Shawnee County, Topeka included.	Nov. 1-Dec. 22...	1		
Stevens County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11		
Washington County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Total for State		42		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 5....	6		
Shreveport.....	Dec. 23-29.....	2		
Total for State		8		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12...	12		
Total for State		12		
Minnesota:				
St. Paul.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Total for State		2		
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Dec. 16-22.....	3		
Total for State		3		
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5....	12		
Total for State		12		
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
Ashe County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	10		
Guilford County, Greensboro included.	Nov. 1-Dec. 29...	2		
Person County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		

* *Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Randolph County	Nov. 1-30	21	
Wake County	Nov. 1-30	40	
Total for State	82	
Ohio:				
Toledo	Dec. 16-22	1	
Total for State	1	
Texas:				
Houston	Dec. 30-Jan. 5....	2	
Total for State	2	
Utah:				
Boxelder County	Nov. 1-30	1	
Cache County	Nov. 1-30	11	
Emery County	Nov. 1-30	4	
Salt Lake County, Salt Lake included.	Dec. 1-30	1	
Sevier County	Nov. 1-30	8	
Summit County	Nov. 1-30	6	
Wasatch County	Nov. 1-30	30	
Total for State	61	
Virginia:				
Fredericks Hall	Nov. 11-Jan. 5....	6	
Norfolk	Jan. 1-7	1	
Total for State	7	
Washington:				
Spokane	Dec. 16-29	13	
Total for State	13	
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	Dec. 23-29	1	
La Crosse	Dec. 16-22	1	
Milwaukee	Dec. 16-Jan. 5....	23	
Total for State	25	
Grand total, United States...	341	1	

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.

[illegible]

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Popula- tion, United States of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cases and deaths.																		Whoop- ing cough.	
				Tuber- culosis.		Yellow fever.		Small- pox.		Vario- loid.		Chol- era.		Typhus fever.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Shreveport, La.	Jan. 5	16,013	10	1	
St. Louis, S. Dak.	do.	10,266	4	
Somerville, Mass.	do.	61,643	19	
South Bend, Ind.	do.	35,999	17	2	
Spokane, Wash.	Dec. 29	38,848	10	
Springfield, Mass.	Jan. 5	62,069	24	1	
Steeleton, Pa.	do.	12,068	3	
Tacoma, Wash.	Dec. 29	37,714	20	2	
Taunton, Mass.	Jan. 5	31,036	9	1	
Terre Haute, Ind.	do.	36,673	12	
Topeka, Kans.	Dec. 29	33,608	6	
Trenton, N. J.	Jan. 5	73,397	9	
Waltham, Mass.	do.	23,481	
Washington, D. C.	Dec. 29	278,718	112	12	
Do.	Jan. 5	278,718	173	18	
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	38,878	12	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Jan. 3	51,721	21	1	
Williamsport, Pa.	Dec. 29	28,757	14	
Do.	Jan. 5	28,757	4	
Wilmington, Del.	do.	76,508	24	2	
Winona, Minn.	Jan. 8	19,714	4	

a2 nonresidents.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, December 8, as follows:

Week ended December 2, 1906. Vessels inspected and received bills of health as follows: On the 26th ultimo, the British steamship *Sandhurst* for New York, via Santos and the West Indies, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with 3 new members of crew taken on here; on the 27th ultimo, the British steamship *Allston*, for Port Eads, Miss., in water ballast, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; on the 1st instant, the British steamship *Tolesby*, for New Orleans via West Indies, in water ballast, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; on the same date, the British steamship *Tintoretto*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 8 first class and 14 steerage passengers from this port, and with no change in the crew personnel while here, and on the same date the British steamship *Straits of Dover*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port.

No other vessels requiring inspection left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or insular ports during this period.

Mortality at Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1906. Total estimated population, 210,000. Total deaths, 250, including variola, 16; bubonic plague, 3.

Mortality, Rio de Janeiro.—Total estimated population, 912,900. Week ended December 2, 1906. Total deaths, 261. Yellow fever, 1 death, with 2 new reported cases; bubonic plague, 4 deaths, new cases reported, 21; variola, no deaths, and no new cases. At the close of the week there were in the hospital São Sebastião, 1 case of variola, 1 case of yellow fever, and 19 cases of bubonic plague.

Week ended December 8, 1906.—Vessels inspected and received bills of health as follows: On the 4th instant the British steamship *Morefield*, for some southern United States port, with no cargo, in water ballast, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; on the 5th instant the British steamship *Byron*, for New York, with a cargo chiefly composed of coffee, 10 first-class and 18 steerage passengers from this port, and no change in the crew; on the same date the British steamship *Tudor Prince*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the personnel; on the 6th instant the British steamship *Dunblane*, in water ballast, for New Orleans, with no passengers and no change in the crew. This vessel lay while here

at the coffee docks. On the 7th instant the Norwegian bark *Moravia*, for Gulfport, Miss., in stone and sand ballast, origin Norway, no passengers, and 5 new members of the crew taken on in this port; on the same date the British ship *Harvest Queen*, in stone and sand ballast, for Gulfport, with no passengers, and no change in the crew while in this port; on the same date the British steamship *Buffon*, for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the personnel; and on the same date the German bark *Bonn*, for Port Eads for orders, in stone and sand ballast, with no passengers and no change in the crew personnel. No other vessels left this port during the week requiring inspection.

Mortality report, Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended December 9, 1906. Total deaths, 287. Yellow fever, 1 case, 1 death; bubonic plague, 19 cases, 8 deaths; variola, 1 case, 1 death. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 1 case of yellow fever, 1 case of variola, 22 cases of bubonic plague, and 24 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows:

Week ended December 1, 1906. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on November 10, 1906. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on September 29, 1906. Communicable diseases: Plague, 1 case, 1 death.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.—Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, December 8, 1906, for rejection: For San Francisco, 12; in transit, 3.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Death of smallpox patient removed from U. S. S. Raleigh at Chefoo.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Mills reports, December 4 and 11, as follows:

Week ended December 1, 1906. One original bill of health was issued to steamships after the usual inspection of crew and quarters. The total number on board, 44, were vaccinated.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer for the week ended December 2, 1906, mentions one case of smallpox among the non-Chinese population.

The weekly reports from Chefoo state the death on November 13 of the smallpox patient removed from the U. S. S. *Raleigh*, as previously reported. There are no other quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

Week ended December 8, 1906. Supplemental bills of health granted to 5 steamships, and their crews, numbering 629, and steerage passengers, numbering 187, inspected and passed. The crew of the *El Kantara*, bound for Manila, all vaccinated by the ship's doctor at the suggestion of this office. Four emigrants passed after inspection. No rejections of intending emigrants made.

No quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

The number of pieces of freight viséed is 19,691.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever on steamship Fortuna.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, December 31 and January 7, as follows:

Week ended December 29, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	7
Crews inspected.....	228
Passengers landed at this port.....	2

No immune certificate issued during the week.

The Norwegian steamship *Fortuna*, bound for New York, had six of the crew with mild form of intermittent malarial fever. These cases were treated on board the vessel.

No quarantinable disease has appeared at this port during the week.

Summary of transactions—Sanitary conditions.

Month of December, 1906.

Vessels inspected.....	13
Vessels inspected and fumigated.....	5
Bills of health issued.....	18
Crews inspected.....	507
Passengers landed at this port.....	2
Crews landed at this port.....	3
Immune certificates issued.....	0

The sanitary conditions of the city are still unsatisfactory.

No transactions for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama during the month.

The yellow fever situation has very materially improved. There have been no new cases at Cruces since November 30.

Week ended January 5, 1907.

Ships inspected and bills of health issued.....	5
Crews inspected.....	87
Passengers inspected.....	0
Immune certificate issued for Porto Rico.....	1

Three of the vessels referred to were fumigated—the schooner *Hattie P. Simpson*, for Port Tampa, Fla., one of her crew having a temperature of over 100° F. and so stated on the bill of health; the steamship *Ole Bull*, living quarters fumigated, one of the crew with higher temperature than normal, cleared for Mobile; and the schooner *Henry Clausen, Jr.* cleared for Mobile on January 5, after being in this port 18 days, discharging cargo of lumber, was fumigated on January 5, 1907.

No quarantinable disease has arrived at this port during the week.

No improvement has been made in the sanitary condition of the city.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Special measures applied to travel to southern United States ports discontinued—Death of smallpox case removed from steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilia—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, January 8, as follows:

Week ended January 5, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	22
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	3
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	853
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	199
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,096
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	127
Vaccination certificates issued for Colon, Panama.....	19
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	10

One case of yellow fever was reported on December 31, 1906. This made 8 cases of yellow fever reported in Habana during the month of December, 1 of which, reported December 26, 1906, was infected in Nueva Paz and arrived in Habana in his eighth day of illness. No deaths from this disease were reported.

The case of smallpox in a Chinaman who arrived from Vera Cruz December 22, 1906, on the German steamship *Kronprinzessin Cecilia*, and discovered with fever while in Tricornia detention camp as a yellow-fever suspect, resulted in death on the 5th instant. The patient developed the eruption while in Las Animas Hospital. All persons in Tricornia camp were vaccinated and the barracks were disinfected.

The issuance of health certificates to passengers for Florida points, inspection of baggage for southern ports, and the fumigation of steamships were discontinued on December 31, as was authorized under Bureau orders of December 27, 1906.

The fumigation of sailing vessels which have been at a wharf continues to be enforced.

I notified all steamship agents that the inspection of passengers will be made just before embarkation, and that the provisions of paragraph 8 of the quarantine regulations for foreign ports would be strictly enforced.

January 8. One new case yellow fever at Santa Clara reported to-day.

Case of smallpox on steamship Puerto Rico from Spanish and Porto Rican ports.

The following is the history of the case of smallpox removed from the steamship *Puerto Rico*. From the records at Las Animas Hospital: V. D. y R., age 22 years, native of Lugo, Spain, was taken sick December 27. Entered hospital 10.30 a. m., January 6, 1907.

Embarked at Corunna December 11, 1906. Had been in Ponce one and one-half days, in Mayaguez two days, and was afterwards about four days on voyage to Habana. Had never been vaccinated.

In company with Passed Assistant Surgeon Stansfield I saw the patient during the afternoon of January 7, and found the case to be one of well advanced, moderately severe confluent smallpox, in about the

tenth or twelfth day of illness. The patient stated that he first noticed the eruption when in Mayaguez, that he sailed from Corunna at 11 p. m., on December 11, arrived at Ponce, where he remained two days, and went thence to Mayaguez for one and one-half days, and that he had not been to San Juan. Had never been vaccinated. Had had headache for four days before he noticed the eruption.

This statement does not conform with the information received from the steamship agents.

According to the Habana agents the itinerary of this vessel was the following:

Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Malaga, and Corunna, sailing from Corunna December 11, 1906, for San Juan, Porto Rico, arriving at San Juan December 25, 1906. The vessel then touched at Mayaguez and Ponce, sailing from Ponce December 30, 1906, and arrived at Puerto Padre January 2, 1907; sailed from Puerto Padre for Habana and from Habana for Mariel.

The following information was obtained from the quarantine officer at this port who boarded the vessel: The vessel arrived January 6, 1907, with crew 56, cabin passengers 19, steerage passengers 409. The case of smallpox appeared to be in the eighth day of eruption. The ship's surgeon had a note in his book that the man reported sick January 1 at night and that he had an eruption.

The dates of United States bills of health examined by him were as follows:

Spanish steamship *Puerto Rico*: Barcelona, November 30; Pabona, December 1; Valencia, December 3; Alicante, December 4; Malaga, December 5; Cadiz, December 7; Vigo, December 10; Corunna, December 11; San Juan, P. R., December 27; Mayaguez, December 28; Ponce, December 29.

The vessel arrived at Puerto Padre January 2, sailed January 4, and arrived at Habana January 6, 1907, and was remanded to Mariel the same day after disembarking the case of smallpox for treatment at Las Animas Hospital.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Summary, month of December, 1906.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, January 7, as follows:

Week ended January 5, 1907. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for United States ports.

Since December 22 no new cases of yellow fever have been reported within this province.

Bills of health issued to 12 vessels leaving for the United States, having an aggregate number of 345 crew and 3 passengers in transit for Cuban and Mexican ports; 4 immune certificates and 1 certificate of protection from smallpox granted to passengers bound for the United States by way of Habana.

One case of yellow fever in a Spanish immigrant recently arrived from his native country was reported as confirmed at Cardenas on December 22. The infection in this case was traceable to Cruces, Santa Clara Province. The patient recovered and has been discharged.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, January 3, as follows:

Week ended December 29, 1906. Bills of health issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel fumigated. No quarantinable disease reported.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, December 13, as follows:

Week ended December 8, 1906. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Livingstonia* bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 31. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

Week ended December 1, 1906. Eighty-eight deaths from cholera, 14 from plague, and 3 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the same week, 348 cases and 259 deaths from plague.

Week ended December 8, 1906. Ninety-one deaths from cholera, 19 deaths from plague, and 4 deaths from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the same week, 400 cases and 346 deaths from plague.

In India, during the week ended December 1, 1906, 8,286 cases and 5,992 deaths from plague; week ended December 8, 1906, 7,765 cases and 6,098 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Smallpox in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, December 24, as follows:

Week ended December 22, 1906. Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo as follows:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Dec. 19	Cedric	New York	1,248	250	1,250
19	Perugia	do	407	70	750

PALERMO.

Dec. 17	Francesca	New York	514	550	285
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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Dec. 19	Cedrie.....	18	4	16	1	13	52
19	Perugia.....	14		6		2	22
	Total.....	32	4	22	1	15	74

PALERMO.

Dec. 17	Francesca.....	18		17		8	43
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Smallpox.—Week ended December 20, 1906. Belluno. 1 case; S. Severino Lucano (Potenza), 2.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.—*Plague rats found.*—*Measures for rat destruction and house disinfection.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming forwards the following, under date of December 20:

Instructions issued by the municipal authorities of this city in consequence of the finding of plague rats.

METHOD OF CLEANING.

1. The main purpose of cleaning is to find the dead rats and destroy the live ones.
2. More than 2 pieces of rat poison (poison rubbed on wood) should be distributed to each house three days before cleaning, under the supervision of the police.
3. Kitchen sink, drains, and all other places likely to admit rats should be stopped before cleaning by appropriate methods.
4. Mats, furniture, merchandise, and other things should be carried outside and aired. Articles in cases into which rats can not penetrate need not be aired.
5. A part of the ceiling must be opened to find the rats and the whole ceiling must be swept.
6. A part of the floor should be taken up for the purpose of finding rats and sweeping up the dust.
7. Clapboards and boards nailed on the ground in the kitchen for washing must be taken apart if necessary.
8. The place where dead rats are found should be disinfected; but any dried material near the place does not come under the rule.
9. Wooden tags should be attached to the rats, stating where found.
10. Damp floors, water-closets, drains and their environments, and any other place should be disinfected when deemed necessary.
11. Special attention must be paid to the houses of rice merchants, dry grocers, macaroni shops, potato sellers, butchers (including fowl),

empty rice bag merchants, old hemp bag merchants, Chinese mat business, rags, waste paper, old-cotton merchants, refuse carriers, merchants who go to ships for trade, lodging houses for low-class people, and coolies' station. In the above houses rats must be destroyed to the utmost; if necessary these places must be inclosed with galvanized tin sheets. All damp and dirty places must be disinfected.

Other methods may be taken for strongly built places, such as godowns, etc.

12. Warehouses belonging to large firms where cleanliness is continually preserved and rats are destroyed need not be disinfected at this time. Where these requirements are not observed, each article must be cleaned before being taken out and the dust remaining must be burned in a certain place. In case poison can not be used in the warehouse, traps must be set for catching rats.

13. New houses and empty houses should also be cleaned; if deemed sufficient, only the ceiling and under the floor need be cleaned.

14. Cleaning should be done under the supervision of special officers. The police and city officers themselves will direct the method of cleaning and will not allow the owners to do as they please. They must do their utmost to capture the rats. Rats captured or found at this time will be purchased for 10 sen.

15. Hygienic associations must provide 2 carpenters and 3 coolies for every 100 houses at the time of cleaning.

Hygienic associations are voluntary organizations of the householders in one or more squares or blocks who contribute to a common fund for the removal of excreta, kitchen refuse, etc., the persons who contract for such removal being under police control, as indeed are all health matters.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants, per steamship *Minnesota*, reported December 12, 1906, for rejection: For Seattle, Wash., 2.

Report from Kobe Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler reports, December 14, as follows: Month of November, 1906. November 1, steamship *Shibata Maru*, 167 for Honolulu; November 6, steamship *Siberia*, 189 for Honolulu, 3 for San Francisco; November 13, steamship *China*, 136 for Honolulu, 4 for San Francisco; November 20, steamship *Nikko Maru*, 2 for Manila; November 22, steamship *Kaga Maru*, 6 for Seattle; November 28, steamship *Nippon Maru*, 122 for Honolulu, 5 for San Francisco.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessel—Recrudescence of plague in the Chicama Valley.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, December 16, as follows: Week ended December 15, 1906. The Chilean steamship *Limari* was dispatched on the 14th instant for Ancon with general cargo and a total personnel of 175, of whom 4 members of crew, 33 cabin and 58 steerage passengers were from this port. The vessel was fumigated,

personnel inspected, steerage baggage inspected and passed or disinfected, and steerage passengers for Panama were vaccinated when necessary.

A recrudescence of plague has occurred among the employees on the sugar plantations in the Chicama valley, for which Salaverry is the port. Fourteen cases were reported from the office of the Director de Salubridad on the 11th instant.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Cholera in Manila and the provinces— Inspection and disinfection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, November 30, as follows:
Week ended November 24, 1906. Quarantinable disease reported for the city of Manila: Cholera, 2 cases, 1 death.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces as follows:

Provinces.	Cases.	Deaths.
Pampanga	2	1
Rizal	1	1
Tarlac	2	2
Negros Occidental	9	7
Moro (Camp Vicars)	5	1
Iloilo	40	33
Total	59	45

During the week the following vessels cleared for United States ports:

On November 20 the U. S. army transport *Sherman*, with 183 crew and 385 passengers, was granted a bill of health for San Francisco. Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their effects disinfected at Mariveles. Cargo and baggage inspected and either disinfected or passed and labeled accordingly. All persons on board inspected at hour of sailing.

On November 20 the British steamship *Yeddo*, with 48 crew, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health, after inspection of crew and certification of 8,923 pieces of miscellaneous cargo.

On November 21 the American steamship *Tremont*, with 141 crew and 30 passengers, was granted a consular bill of health for Tacoma. All persons on board were inspected at the hour of sailing.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferrer-Torres reports, December 18 and 19, as follows:

Mortality in Ponce jurisdiction during the month of October, 1906.

Diseases of:

Digestive system	30
Nervous system	9
Circulatory system	1
Respiratory system	11

Diseases of—Continued.

Cancer	1
Anaemia	8
Enteric fever	3
Diphtheria	1
Measles	5
Malarial fever	4
Puerperal fever	3
Uncinariasis	7
Tuberculosis	25
Old age	3
Accidents	3
Tetanus	7
Congenital malformation	3
Metritis	1
Nephritis	9
Grippe	3
Without official data	10
Total	147

Deaths in October, 1905. 128

Month of November, 1906.

Diseases of—	
Digestive system	46
Nervous system	6
Circulatory system	8
Respiratory system	17
Grippe	7
Malarial fever	9
Anaemia	5
Nephritis	2
Congenital malformation	7
Cancer	1
Accidents	3
Tetanus	9
Puerperal fever	2
Measles	1
Syphilis	2
Old age	4
Tuberculosis	18
Rheumatic fever	2
Enteric fever	4
Dysentery	2
Total	155

Deaths in November, 1905. 114

SALVADOR.

Yellow fever epidemic in the Republic.

The following is received from the Department of State, under date of January 14:

SAN SALVADOR, January 12, 1907.

Yellow fever epidemic in Republic.

CONSUL.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended December 28, 1906. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended December 29, 1906. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Week ended December 29, 1906. Estimated population, 12,656. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Para*.—Month of September, 1906. Estimated population, 177,000. Total number of deaths, 233, including malarial fever 32, whooping cough 3, and 26 from tuberculosis. Six deaths from yellow fever were reported during the month, having their origin in the capital.

Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended November 30, 1906. Estimated population, 210,000. Total number of deaths, 252, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, leprosy 3, smallpox 26, and 55 from tuberculosis.

San Salvador.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 265,000. Total number of deaths, 406, including enteric fever 1, plague 3, smallpox 1, leprosy 2, whooping cough 2, and 48 from tuberculosis. Month of August, 1906. Total number of deaths, 399, including enteric fever 2, beriberi 13, plague 3, smallpox 3, whooping cough 3, and 80 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara, Georgetown*.—Four weeks ended November 24, 1906. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths 224, including diphtheria 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontari—Hamilton*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 62,500. Total number of deaths 76, including diphtheria 2, and 8 from tuberculosis.

CUBA.—Month of November, 1906. Reports from the 6 provinces, having an aggregate population of 1,572,797, show as follows: Deaths from contagious diseases: Diphtheria 13, enteric fever 11, malarial fever 19, measles 1, leprosy 3, yellow fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 114 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of November, 1906. Estimated population, 31,127. Total number of deaths 37, including diphtheria 3, and 2 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 22, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 19.1 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 24, scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 14, enteric fever 6, whooping cough 32, and 16 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,571 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 3 from scarlet fever, 1 from measles, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 22, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.8 per 1,000 of the population,

which is estimated at 1,101,499. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 9.6, and the highest in Ballymena, viz, 33.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 217 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, enteric fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 36 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 22, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 19.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Lieth, viz, 12.0, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 25.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 681, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 2, measles 5, scarlet fever 6, and 19 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Three weeks ended December 29, 1906. No deaths reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended December 10, 1906. Estimated population, 163,324. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended December 1, 1906. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended December 15, 1906. Estimated population, 205,059. Total number of deaths, 239, including diphtheria 6.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended December 20, 1906. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 382, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 12, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 5, whooping cough 2, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox from December 28, 1906, to January 18, 1907.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 29, 1906, to December 28, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1906.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 28-Dec. 18		21	
Cochin	Oct. 26-Nov. 23		16	
Calcutta	Nov. 11-Dec. 8		338	
Karachi	Nov. 2-Dec. 7	11	13	
Madras	Nov. 17-30		4	
Nagapatam	Oct. 27-Nov. 23		11	
Rangoon	Nov. 23-Dec. 8		31	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 18-24	2	1	
Provinces—				
Iloilo	Nov. 18-24	40	31	
Moro, Camp Vicars	Nov. 18-24	5	3	
Negros Occidental	Nov. 18-24	9	7	
Pampanga	Nov. 18-24	2	1	
Rizal	Nov. 18-24	1	1	
Tarlac	Nov. 18-24	2	2	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Dahomey	Nov. 17			Present. Do.
Togo	Nov. 17			
Brazil:				
Para	Sept. 1-30		6	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 12-Dec. 8	5	3	
Cuba:				
Habana	Dec. 31	1		
Santa Clara	Jan. 8	1		
Salvador	Jan. 12			Epidemic.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia	Dec. 2-18	6	5	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15		3	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 12-Dec. 8	50	19	
São Paulo	Nov. 12-18		1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 22-Dec. 2	7	3	
China:				
Hongkong	Nov. 4-10	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 13-Dec. 19	11	6	
Garbich Province	Oct. 25-Dec. 2	4	3	
Guerga Province	July 2-Dec. 2	34	23	
Kench Province	June 10-Dec. 26	50	46	
Mencutieh Province	Mar. 29-Dec. 21	13	9	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	46,492	34,516	
Madras Presidency	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	348	232	
Bengal	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	1,952	1,752	
United provinces	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	6,152	5,240	
Punjab	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	35,075	31,020	
Burma	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	3,731	3,390	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	30	25	
India—Continued.				
Central provinces, including Berar	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	6,336	5,175	
Mysore State	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	2,829	2,137	
Hyderabad State	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	118	76	
Central India	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	11,455	8,752	
Rajputana	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	115	69	
Kashmir	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	999	630	
Northwest frontier province				
Baluchistan	Oct. 21-Nov. 24	10	6	
		115,642	93,020	
Japan:				
Saseho	Oct. 23	1		
Shiomonoseki	Sept. 22	1		
Yamaga	Oct. 6	1		
Mauritius:				
	Nov. 4-23	89	58	
Peru:				
Catacaos	Nov. 9-15	3	1	In vicinity of.
Chicama	Dec. 5-11	14		
Lambayeque	Nov. 9-15		1	
Lima	Nov. 9-15	2	1	
Mollendo	Nov. 9-15	1	1	
Trujillo	Nov. 9-15	9	1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town	Nov. 11-24	4		
Austria:				
Moravia	Nov. 4-10	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Dec. 2-18	7		
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-30		42	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 12-Dec. 2	5	1	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Kent County	Dec. 16-22			Present.
Nova Scotia—				
Colchester County	Nov. 16-Jan. 7			Do.
Cumberland County	Nov. 16-Jan. 7			Do.
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 16-22	31	2	
Coquimbo	Nov. 1-30	51	3	
Iquique	Nov. 11-Dec. 15			Do.
China:				
Shanghai	Nov. 27-Dec. 2	1		
Chefoo	Nov. 13		1	From U. S. S. Raleigh.
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6	1	1	Case from S. S. Puerto Rico from Spanish ports. Death from S. S. Kronprinzessin Cecilia from Veraeruz.
Egypt—General	July 2-29	112	27	
France:				
Paris	Dec. 2-15	17		
Germany:				
Gaudenz	Dec. 2-8	2		
Maxen	Dec. 2-8	1		
Metz	Nov. 18-Dec. 10	30		
Mülhausen	Dec. 2-10	5		
Thorn	Dec. 2-8	1		
Gibraltar	Dec. 17-23	1		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff	Dec. 9-15	5		In port.
Hull	Dec. 22-15	7	3	
Manchester	Dec. 16-22	1		
India:				
Bombay	Dec. 12-18	1		
Calcutta	Nov. 11-Dec. 8		10	
Madras	Nov. 24-Dec. 14		5	
Italy—General	Nov. 23-Dec. 20	43		
Persia:				
Hamadan	Oct. 1-31			Present.
Kerman	Oct. 1-31			Do.
Kermanshab	Oct. 1-31			Do.
Meshed	Oct. 1-31			Do.
Shiraz	Oct. 1-31			Do.
Teheran and vicinity	Oct. 1-31			Epidemic.
Yezd	Nov. 1-30			Do.
Russia:				
Moscow	Dec. 11-15	1		
Odessa	Dec. 2-15	22	4	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 25-Dec. 1	6		
Spain:				
Barcelona	Dec. 1-20		10	
Cadiz	Nov. 1-30		3	
Madrid	Oct. 1-31	1		
Seville	Nov. 1-30			Present.
Syria:				
Beirut	Dec. 2-22			Do.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Dec. 3-9		5	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco	Dec. 22	6,000	7											
Do	Dec. 29	6,000	3											
Aix-la-Chapelle.	Dec. 1	153,358	47	3						2			2	
Alexandretta	Dec. 15	15,000	5											
Bahia	Dec. 1	300,000	89		1									
Do	Dec. 8	300,000	102	10	4					4				1
Barmen	do	158,200	40	3								2		
Do	Dec. 15	158,200	36	8										
Beirut	do	80,000	20											
Birmingham	Dec. 22	542,959	198									2	7	1
Bombay	Dec. 11	977,822	621	71	8	10				1				
Bremen	Dec. 15	220,258	58	11						2		3	9	1
Breslau	Dec. 8	355,186	188	27								1	2	1
Brunswick	Dec. 22	136,162												
Budapest	Dec. 12	804,230									5	4	6	1
Calcutta	Dec. 1	847,796	680	34	14	88		3						
Cape Town	Nov. 24	169,641												
Cardiff	Dec. 22	185,823	56	9										
Cartagena	do	30,000	6											
Cognac	do	19,483	7											
Colombo	Dec. 1	173,254	148							6				
Copenhagen	Dec. 15	430,000	127	15						2				1
Crefeld	Nov. 24	111,579	30	2								1		
Do	Dec. 1	111,579	22	4								1		
Do	Dec. 8	111,579	25	4								1		
Do	Dec. 15	111,579	29	4								1	2	
Dublin	Dec. 8	378,994	169	35									2	5
Do	Dec. 15	378,994	171	20								5		4
Edinburgh	do	341,035	125									1		1
Do	Dec. 22	341,035	117							1	1	1		
Fiume	Dec. 16	45,830												
Geneva	Dec. 8	115,600	40											
Ghent	Dec. 15	163,875	44	3										
Girgenti	do	25,069	13											
Glasgow	Dec. 28	835,625	330							2	2	5		14
Hamilton	Jan. 1	20,206	6											
Honolulu	Dec. 22	39,306	17	4									1	
Iquique	Dec. 1	35,000	25											
Do	Dec. 8	35,000	33											
Do	Dec. 15	35,000	36											
Jalapa	Dec. 28	22,000	18	3										
La Rochelle	Dec. 23	31,553	6	1										
Lausanne	Dec. 8	53,500	11											
Leeds	Dec. 22	463,495	150	11						2		1		2
Leipzig	Dec. 8	509,180	141	20						1	2	3		
Do	Dec. 15	509,180	148	17							1	2		1
Leith	do	82,660	27	2										
Do	Dec. 22	82,660	19	4									1	
Licata	Dec. 15	26,000	18	1						3				
Liege	Dec. 8	171,437	35	4						1		1		1
Limon	Dec. 19	5,000	9	1										
Liverpool	Dec. 22	739,180	294							3	4	1	16	1
Madras	Dec. 7	509,346	388					3					2	
Mainz	Dec. 22	91,124	42	7										
Managua	Dec. 8	21,015	17	2										1
Manchester	Dec. 15	631,533	245	21						3	1	3	3	
Do	Dec. 22	631,533	259	20							6	2	1	1
Mannheim	Dec. 1	168,784	43							1			2	1
Do	Dec. 8	168,784	48								1			
Mazatlan	Dec. 15	20,777	16											
Messina	do	107,000	36	1										
Monte Cristi	Dec. 28	1,500												
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 22	264,511	99							1			2	
Nuremberg	Dec. 1	294,426	102	15							1	1		1
Do	Dec. 8	294,426	102	13								3		3
Palermo	Dec. 15	33,000	133	6										
Prague	Dec. 8	226,320	122	24						1			2	
Quebec	Dec. 29	70,000												
Do	Jan. 5	70,000										1		
Rangoon	Dec. 1	252,155	179	5	18	11							1	
Rio de Janeiro.	Dec. 2	912,900	261	53	4		1			1		1		
Do	Dec. 9	912,900	287	60	8		1	1		2		1		

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 22	389,332	127	1	1
St. Georges.....	do	2,189	1
St. John, N. B.....	Jan. 5	40,789	20	3
St. Stephen, N. B.....	do	2,840
Salford.....	Dec. 15	234,077	88	9	1	4	2
Do.....	Dec. 22	234,077	89	7	1	4
Santander.....	Dec. 23	53,574	36
Sheffield.....	Dec. 15	440,000	145	10	2	2	3
Do.....	Dec. 22	440,000	158	18	4	2	1
South Shields.....	do	111,402	54	6	1	6	5
Trapani.....	Dec. 15	67,379	22
Tuxpam.....	Dec. 25	13,000	4
Utiila.....	Dec. 15	671
Do.....	Dec. 22	671
Veraacruz.....	Dec. 29	32,000	36	6
Windsor.....	Jan. 5	3,000
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 29	100,000	34	1	1
Zurich.....	Dec. 1	171,206	48	7	1	1
Do.....	Dec. 8	171,206	31	8	2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

